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CAYUGA COUNTY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

AUBURN, N. Y.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

CAYUGA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

WITH

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

——:o:——

FEBRUARY 12, 1878.

Auburn, N. Y.:
Daily Advertiser Book and Commercial Printing House.
1878.

ROOMS OF THE SOCIETY,

SEWARD BLOCK, CORNER GENESEE AND EXCHANGE STREETS.

AUBURN, N. Y.

OFFICERS.

President,

REV. CHARLES HAWLEY, D. D.

Vice President,

GEN. WM. H. SEWARD.

Corresponding Secretary,

BENJAMIN B. SNOW.

Recording Secretary,

CHARLES M. BAKER.

Treasurer,

DAVID M. DUNNING.

Librarian,

DENNIS R. ALWARD.

TRUSTEES.

Blanchard Fosgate, M. D., John H. Osborne,
J. Lewis Grant, Benjamin B. Snow,
David M. Dunning, Major Lewis E. Carpenter,
James D. Button, M. D.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Papers.—John H. Osborne, Gen. John S. Clark, David M. Dunning, Horace J. Knapp, Theo. Dimon, M. D.

On Membership.—Messrs. Fosgate, Snow and Button.

On Finance.—Messrs. Carpenter, Grant and Dunning.

Executive Committee.—Messrs. Osborne, Snow and Grant.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY:

We are met this evening to observe the first anniversary of our Society under its present organization; and I shall best serve the occasion by a review of the results which have thus far been secured, with some suggestions as to the work yet before us.

An association like this, having a specific end in view, and attractive chiefly to some particular taste or form of culture, is ordinarily, in communities no larger than our own, an experiment, the success of which depends upon the enthusiasm and persistence of a few, who are willing to work without the notice or favor of the general public, at least until the enterprise commands its own way to the patronage to which it is entitled. Our Society has been fortunate in this regard, owing, doubtless, somewhat to the circumstances under which it was formed. The original movement, as you are aware, grew out of the interest awakened throughout the country, in the proper observance of the nation's centennial. The first meeting for the purpose was held in Auburn, March 22, 1876, pursuant to a call signed by above two hundred citizens, representing the towns of Aurelius, Cato, Fleming, Genoa, Ledyard, Mentz, Moravia, Owasco and Scipio. The object of the Society as defined in the call, was "to collect and preserve the memorials of our local history while the incidents of early settlements within the county were still fresh in memory or tradition; to gather a historical library and cabinet;" and as an immediate duty, "to arrange for appropriate celebrations, within the county, of the one hundredth anniversary of our national independence," then near at hand. An organization was effected at this meeting, and a direction given to the observance of the memorable day both in this city and in other parts of the county. Besides this immediate result, a new impulse was given

to local, historical research, and considerable progress was made in the general work of the Society. It was, however, soon found necessary, in order to place the Society upon a more permanent basis, to modify, in some particulars, the first organization, and at the same time preserve its leading object. A new charter was obtained and a fresh start taken, with an enlarged membership, a replenished treasury, and a better out-look for the future. As an immediate result, the Society was provided with its present convenient and attractive rooms for a term of years, thus securing a local habitation in keeping with its name and design.

The more vigorous and systematic prosecution of our work dates with these increased means and facilities, showing how much depends upon suitable arrangements in this regard. Our Society may now justly claim to be a repository, at once safe and accessible, for whatever is committed to its guardianship; and may assure its donors and patrons that their gifts will be preserved and become serviceable, as they could not be in private hands. Moreover, such a collection, continually enlarging, and arranged to betoken at once the purpose and labors of the Society, becomes a source of constantly increasing interest in its work, and serves to educate, at the same time that it stimulates, a taste for historical studies. We have already, mainly through the vigilant and tasteful labors of our Librarian and Custodian, laid the foundation of a valuable historical library; also a cabinet already enriched with local antiquities, each with its story and associations, taking us back to the ways and manners of the olden times; and still further to the habits and customs of aboriginal races, which have left no other records from which we may trace their history, on this ground, over which they roamed in the chase or fought for the mastery, generations before the European saw this New World. If so much has been accomplished within this short period in collecting these treasures of our local history, may we not expect that our cabinet, like those of similar societies of long standing, will not only serve as a safe repository of the curiosities of history, but will aid in solving some of its more intricate problems.

Our monthly meetings during the year have been made instructive and entertaining, by the reading of select papers, reciting personal and family histories, together with the origin and growth of social and commercial enterprises, which have given shape and character to our several communities. These papers, prepared as they have been with thoroughness and care worthy of all praise, show how rich is any one vein in this mine of historical wealth when well worked, and what treasures are yet in reserve to reward like research. This feature of the Society's work involves much of its labor; and great credit is due to the Committee who have had in charge the duty of suggesting the subjects and selecting the writers—a responsible and delicate task, in which they have evinced most excellent judgment and a truly catholic spirit. Neither have we been unmindful of what was passing around us and into history. Our meetings have been enlivened each month with a faithful record of current events, fresh and racy from the facile and impartial pen of our Historian, who has taught us that love for the old is not inconsistent with a living concern in the things of to-day; that in our efforts to rescue from oblivion the memorials of the past, we may not forget that we ourselves are making history; that after all it is the new that gives consequence to the old, and that what has been, is of value because of what is and is to be.

Thus it is that the archives of the Society will, year by year, be growing rich in the materials of history, the bulk of which would otherwise be irrecoverably lost in the lapse of time. It is not, indeed, our province as an organized body, to write history, but rather to collect and accumulate the material out of which history is made. The day is past in which romance can be accepted as history or the teacher of history. It is not the theories or fancy which certain writers may choose to adopt, nor the use they make of legend or tradition or fact, that reaches to the dignity of history which Schiller denominates with great emphasis—"The tribunal of the world." There is a field for romance that is legitimate as it is charming; but when it enters the domain of history, one needs to be well versed in the order and relation

of events, sufficiently so at least to discover the thread of fiction from the warp of truth, in the skillful interweaving of imagination with fact, or he may be led into serious error. What we want to know is, not what certain people who once lived and played important parts, from which we their descendants and successors are now reaping the results for good or for evil, might or might not do under certain circumstances, existing only in the imagination of the writer; but what they actually did in the circumstances in which they were placed. For the use of history, let us never forget, is not to make men sympathize with this or that party, be the conflict one of opinion or of arms, in Church or State, in single communities or on the wide theatre of human action: but to make them sympathize with and cherish what is good and noble in any party and in any result achieved.

Hence the disposition of the time is to expose rather than conceal whatever may serve to elucidate personal, local or national history. The tendency on all sides is to offer to the public all original correspondence both private and official; all documents in civil or military affairs; all contemporary records—indeed, every item which may give a clue, or cast a ray of light to guide the conscientious historian. Such publications are now a necessity of civilized nations, and are already reversing some of the long accepted verdicts of history. Still there is a vast amount of material that cannot of right come into the national archives, but which, though perhaps more miscellaneous, is not, therefore, less serviceable; and to gather and preserve this material is the special work of the various historical societies, for the States or localities embraced in their respective fields of operation.

It is an interesting fact, showing progress in public sentiment as to the value of such labors, that in some of the newer States of our Union a very general interest has been awakened on this subject,and State patronage bestowed to furnish means and facilities to their respective Societies in the prosecution of their work. The Wisconsin Historical Society already ranks with the most prominent institutions of similar character in the country. There is now a bill before the Legislature of Minnesota, if it has

not already become a law, appropriating the sum of $35,000 for the erection of a suitable building for their State Historical Society. New York is, as yet, without a Society for the whole State, although much has been accomplished by local organizations. I have learned, however, within a few days past, that a movement is being initiated to found such a Society, and that one of its purposes will be to co-operate with local Societies throughout the State, thus giving and receiving mutual aid in the work common to all. I mention these things as encouraging us in the patient and vigorous continuance of the work upon which we have entered. Its importance can hardly be exaggerated as contributing so much to the knowledge, which in laying bare the sources of history, makes it possible to be written in the spirit of truth.—This may be called the life and substance of historical science; for whatever tends to unravel the true motives of men and their deeds,clothes the past with living interest, imparts vividness, with no sacrifice of truth, to the pen of the historian, while it greatly facilitates his labors.

Let me now direct your attention for a few moments, to the particular field within the province of our Society, that we may have a clear view of the work yet before us.

Cayuga county presents an important and fruitful field for historical inquiry as the home of another race within a century, and as the central part of the territory occupied by the famous Iroquois Confederacy. The origin of the Cayugas and the associate nations composing this powerful league, runs back into dim tradition; but they have left here and there the scattered remains of village sites and burial grounds, with utensil and weapon of various grade, evincing progress through different stages of their civilization, for the study of the archæologist. There is much to be learned from original investigation at our own door; much more of error to be corrected, which has hitherto passed unquestioned; and a new basis to be laid for systematic and critical research in the field directly under our eye. No department of antiquarian study is receiving just now such care as this of archæology, for the solution of the grand enigma that has so long

rested upon the primitive populations and civilizations of the American continent,—and it belongs to each locality to make its contribution to the general result.

In aid of our historical investigations, we have written records which take us back more than a century anterior to the first settlement of the region by the white man. They give us pictures of the face of the country as it then was, with descriptions of its inhabitants, their characteristics, customs, government and laws. We are thus enabled to locate their villages, their trails and routes of travel, and to become acquainted with their manufactures, trade, progress in the arts of living, their modes of warfare, their diplomacy and oratory, and thereby reproduce with historic accuracy, the life and manners of this interesting people in their pride and power, two hundred and fifty years ago. Their canton, lying between the Owasco and Cayuga Lakes, excelled in beauty of situation and natural advantages the other cantons of the Iroquois, with its open country bordered by fine forests, abounding in game and most favorable for the chase, while the waters of its lakes teemed with fish and wild fowl in variety and abundance. But as one of the Five Nations, their prominence in the colonial history of the State and particularly in the events which determined the conflict between the French and the English for supremacy in the New World, gives special interest and value to all that may be learned of them as a people. Indeed it so occurs that the earliest written records pertaining to this region, which have been preserved, are religious narratives, occupied largely with details of the patient and heroic labors of the Jesuit Fathers to win the Cayugas, with the other Iroquois nations, to the Catholic faith and thus into alliance with the Crown of France.

The history of these missions covers a period of more than a quarter of a century, and is quite as important in its political as in its religious aspects. The Jesuit missionary whose zeal never flagged, whose courage never waned, whose highest ambition was martyrdom, never, in his efforts for the conversion of souls, lost sight of the temporal Kingdom whose power and maj-

esty he associated with the mission of the Church to subjugate the world. Thus religion became a most important factor in all that fierce struggle of France with England for dominion on this continent; and the Black Robe, the name given by the Iroquois to the Jesuit Father, was always in the van of the conflict. He was not more the self-denying missionary, than the sagacious diplomatist. He shared the cabin and fare of the savage; baptised the little children; instructed the catechumens; visited the sick in his daily rounds; displayed the images and symbols of the faith in his rude chapel and missed no opportunity to rescue a soul from the kingdom of darkness. At the same time he was a conspicuous figure in the Indian council chamber, the vigilant representative of Onontio, the title given by the Iroquois to the Governor of Canada; the advocate of war or peace, as might best suit the hour, pledging in belts of wampum the royal favor and with all the arts of eloquence, warning or persuading the dusky councillors, against any alliance with the English at the sacrifice of the friendship of France. On the final decision of the Iroquois council chamber with its fifty sachems, representing each of the five cantons, hung the fate of the contest between the two great powers of Europe, the one Catholic and the other Protestant, and as it then shaped the contest between Absolutism on the one side and Liberty on the other. We have only to consider the territorial position of the Five Nations, then composed of the Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Oneidas and Mohawks, the first four cantons corresponding very nearly in locality to the counties which now bear their respective names, to see their weight in the scale, and that in the weak condition both of the French and English colonies, whichever succeeded in securing their alliance must win in the end. This territory held on the one hand the gateway of the great lakes, lying to the west and south of the French possessions in Canada, and on the other the sources alike of the rivers flowing to the Atlantic, on the borders of which the English with the Dutch had their settlements, and to the Mississippi, with numerous stragetic advantages which the crafty and ambitious Iroquois were quick to comprehend. They had

already destroyed the Hurons, the neighbors and faithful allies of the French on the west, and as a result had broken up the great Huron mission endeared to the Jesuit Fathers by years of hard toil and the blood of martyrs. This was in 1649, and in 1654, only five years after, Simon LeMoyne, "a sagacious and able priest, versed in Indian languages and customs," is at a grand council at Onondaga, paving the way for the missions of his order among the Iroquois themselves, in the hope that thus would peace be restored to Canada, and an effectual barrier be interposed to the progress of both Dutch and English; and in two years each of the cantons had its mission, with a French colony located at Onondaga, the capital of the confederacy. But the hopes thus raised were doomed to speedy disappointment. The colonists and missionaries were soon fugitives for their lives, and barely escaped a general massacre at the hands of their treacherous allies, who less than two years before had welcomed their coming with every demonstration of welcome.

A period of ten years elapsed when the missions were resumed only to be maintained against growing odds, until 1687, when the last of the Jesuit Fathers was driven from the cantons and all hope of French alliance with the Iroquois forever abandoned. Indeed, the conquest of New Netherland from the Dutch in 1664, four years before the resumption of the French missions, made the Five Nations virtually a dependence of the English; "and if," says Bancroft, "for twenty-five years England and France sued for their friendship with uncertain success, yet afterwards, in the grand division of parties in the Old World, the Bourbons found them implacable enemies." "The Europeans," continues the historian, "in their struggles against legitimacy and for freedom, having come all the way into the wilderness pursued the contest even here, making of the Iroquois allies and of their hunting grounds battle fields."[1] "Liberty may thank the Iroquois," says Parkman, "that by their insatiate fury, the plans of her adversary were brought to nought, and a peril and a woe were averted from her future. They ruined the trade which was the life-blood of New France; they stopped the currents of her arteries, and

1. History of U. S., III—149.

made her early years a misery and a terror. Not that they changed her destinies. The contest on this continent between Liberty and Absolutism was never doubtful, but the triumph of the one would have been dearly bought, and the downfall of the other incomplete. Populations formed in the ideas and habits of a feudal monarchy and controlled by a hierarchy hostile to freedom of thought, would have remained a hindrance and a stumbling block in the way of that majestic experiment of which America was the field."[2]

These are some of the more prominent considerations that give interest and importance to this immediate locality as in part the theatre of events which have had such far reaching issues. The last act in the drama did not appear until a century after the alliance of the English with the Five Nations was consummated, and in the struggle of the colonies for independence of the British Crown. The Cayugas, though professedly neutral were implicated in such massacres as ravaged the region of Minisink on the Hudson and the valley of Wyoming: and at one vengeful blow they were swept from their ancient domain, soon after to disappear from history. Several of the first settlers of this region, and among them the founder of Auburn, had served in the expedition under Sullivan, which wrought this work of destruction, and through the war of the Revolution; men disciplined by the events of the time to hardship and patriotic devotion, and who made their mark deep and strong on the early character of this and other towns in the vicinity. These earliest immigrations were of the best material with which to build communities. There was little or nothing of the refuse and scum, often borne on the advancing wave of civilization; but it brought here men who had the right views of what was essential to a well ordered social state. They carefully guarded against the first tendencies of all immigration which are towards barbarism; and in coping with the obstacles of nature, did not fail to plant forthwith the institutions, such as the church and the school, which give to society its stability and its rich fruitage. A faithful record of the pioneer generation which should mirror forth its man-

2. Jesuits of North America—448.

ners, customs, habits and principles, would only serve to increase our veneration for the men who won for us this fair heritage and our gratitude for the work they did so bravely and so well. This should be done for every town in the county, while it is possible to complete such a record. It is a part of the history of our American civilization which has made our country what it is. We cannot be too familiar with the examples of the past. We cannot know too much of the influences which have made and controlled the conditions of society, as they have hindered or advanced its welfare. It is in the way of such knowledge, that we appreciate the present responsibilities upon us, to perpetuate the principles which promote, and avoid the errors which hinder a sound and prosperous social condition.

Our work for the future is plainly before us. It is to complete what has been so well begun; and in doing this we invoke the support and co-operation of every citizen of the county, who desires that its history should be gathered and preserved. It is a work in accord with the best spirit of the age intent upon learning, if possible, the events and conditions which have wrought thus far in retarding or advancing the welfare of the whole human family. If institutions, social, civil and religious, which are the present life of communities, are worth the outlay of time, money and labor, at which they must be maintained, certainly the one organization to gather up and preserve what has been accomplished through these manifold agencies, for the better knowledge of the generations to come, has a special claim upon our material and moral support. Whatever is done to build up society in intelligence and wealth; in virtue and stability; in moral and spiritual excellence, is worthy of record and precious care; and every contribution whether of narrative or relic, illustrative of local history, to our archives; every addition to our membership, with every donation to the funds of the Society, facilitates its work and insures its permanence. Let us remember, moreover, that the value of what has been done depends upon a continuance of our labors, till we have in our keeping all that may be known of the generations that have here lived, and

wrought and passed away. Among our immediate wants as a Society is a permanent fund, which need not be large at the first, from the income of which we could publish from time to time selections from our growing material, thus enabling us to secure, by way of exchange, similar publications of other Historical Societies throughout the country and attract interest to our work from various directions. I would that we had the means at hand even for a single volume to show what has already been done under the auspices of the Society.

There are incidental uses for such an association as this, to which I may refer as among its attractions: It is a means of self-culture; it gratifies an instinctive desire to know about men and things in the days gone by, and the sources from whence what we now enjoy and prize, has been derived. It enlarges the mind and widens one's range of thought. It brings into activity the better sensibilities of our nature; promotes gratitude and charity, with a generous solicitude for the welfare of those who are to come after us.

Then again, I count it of importance that every man should have some diversion from his accustomed employment, some hobby if you please, which will lead him to cultivate genial and refined tastes as a defence against the monotonous and sordid influence of mere business: the wasting cares of an exacting profession, or the selfish tendencies of leisure induced by wealth and ease. There is enough of fascination here to divert the mind from its beaten track, into a healthy change of atmosphere which may be said to combine most happily the elements of a reasonable conservatism with the impulses of a restless and progressive age, beating hotly through its business and social life.

Once more,—the common saying that "History repeats itself," is its highest claim to our study and pursuit. This betokens the Divine element in human affairs, and makes success in life, whatever its sphere, to consist, not in the attempt to control events, but in taking advantage of events and putting them to our service. This is largely the difference among men, whether in public or private station, occupied with the affairs of state, or

engrossed in the cares and competitions of ordinary life. This is the true experience, not one's own which often comes too late, but the experience of those who have gone over the ground we have to tread; sailed over the seas we have to cross, and left their maps and charts for our better guidance. There is no position or work of life that may not be the more honorably filled or successfully prosecuted, from knowing what has been; and he does wisest and best for himself and for others, who takes closest heed to the lessons of the past.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN AND CUSTODIAN.

The report of the Librarian and Custodian of the Cayuga County Historical Society for the year ending February 12, 1878:

The Library at present contains four hundred and eighty volumes. Twenty-four volumes of bound newspapers, and seven or eight volumes of manuscripts. There are also six volumes of the *Morning News*, loaned by the Dennis Brothers, which comprise a complete file of this enterprising journal from its commencement to its unhappy termination.

Among the bound volumes of newspapers are eight volumes containing a file of the *Cayuga Republican* during a period of seventeen years. It is scarcely possible to estimate the full value of these papers which cover important periods in the history of our county.

At the request of this Society, your librarian has prepared and arranged a volume for biographical notices of prominent citizens who have passed away. Sixty-eight of these sketches have already been secured, and the number is only too rapidly increasing by the frequent mortality in our midst.

Another volume under the same direction has been prepared for valuable and interesting manuscripts, containing matter relating to the history of this county or bearing autographs of our early settlers. Among these papers may be found the bond which Col. John L. Hardenbergh gave for his lot here in 1792, and on to which he moved in 1793. Also the acceptance of the Rev. David Higgins, of the call of the 1st Presbyterian Society in this city, to become their Pastor in 1813. There are autographs of Walter Wood, Elijah Miller and Joseph L. Richardson, early Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; of Glen Cuyler, Eleazer Burnham, and Seneca Wood, early Surrogates of this county; of Jonathan Richmond, an early Sheriff; of Enos T. Throop, County Clerk in 1811, and afterwards Governor of this State; of Nathaniel Garrow and Gersham Powers, who represented this District at an early day in Congress, and of many others who have filled positions of trust and confidence in this County

The papers read before the Society have been carefully preserved, and form an interesting and precious series to elucidate in future the history of Cayuga County.

Among these may be found sketches of Captain Edward Wheeler, who came to this County in 1790; of Henry Watkins, who settled at Scipioville in the same year, and whose descendants still reside on the same property; of Elijah Miller, an account of whose life by Judge B. F. Hall, held us deeply interested for two evenings; of William Bostwick, an early and benevolent settler in this city; also an able essay on the Press of this County, by E. G. Storke; an interesting account of the early modes of travel in this section of the Country, by J. Lewis Grant; and

an exhaustive history of the Cayuga County Medical Society, from its formation in 1806 down to the present time, by Dr. Theodore Dimon.

Mr. B. B. Snow, the Corresponding Secretary of this Society, has kindly favored us at our regular meetings, for several months past, with a record of current events, both local and foreign, leaving us in doubt each time as to which interested us most, the records of the events themselves, or the marvelous and fascinating manner in which he has woven them together.

Throughout the collecting of all this material one aim has been kept constantly in view. It is to secure data and facts for a serious and complete history of Cayuga County. The result has so far been most satisfactory. We have a history of the Baptist Association of this County. It gives an account of the first protestant sermon preached in this county. It was by Elder David Irish, in 1794. And it is a singular and striking circumstance that the devoted daughter of this pioneer divine at present lives in our midst, engaged in distributing the Holy Scriptures, which her sainted father so zealously and ably expounded to the early settlers of this region. We have the history of Auburn by Henry Hall, and a complete set of the directories of this city.

We have carefully preserved the able and interesting discourse of Rev. Dr. John Brainard on the history of St. Peter's Church, and the several elaborate sermons preached by Rev. Dr. Chas. Hawley, setting forth the history of the First Presbyterian Church, in this city, over which he has so ably presided for more than a fifth of a century. In addition to this it has been discovered that the French Jesuit Missionaries labored in this vicinity among the Indians as early as 1657. We are indebted to the learned President of this Society for a translation, which places a perusal of the account of these pious labors within the reach of us all. The brass amulets and crosses, heretofore without authentic significance, and left unnoticed among the old iron and rubbish of our agricultural community, have now an intense interest as illustrations of the zeal of these self-sacrificing ecclesiastics, whose hardships and trials have found few equals in modern history.

This report is presented to show that the objects and purposes conceived in the formation of this Society have already been partially realized.

It is to be hoped that the good work will go on, and that this county so rich in Indian history, so fruitful of stirring events from its earliest settlement to the present day, and which is justly proud of having sent forth sons who have filled with dignity the Presidential chair, sat in the Senate of these United States, presided as Governors over many commonwealths, led our armies on to victory, and represented this Government at the courts of Europe, and daughters who have adorned society in every part of the globe—that this county so distinguished in the past may preserve to itself a glorious future.

D. R. ALWARD,
Librarian and Custodian.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1878.

First Annual Report of Treasurer of Cayuga Co. Historical Society:

Amount received from Treasurer of old Society, - - -	$ 26.20	
" " for 54 memberships (1st year) at $10 each,	540.00	
		$566.20
Amount paid out for rent of rooms; books, papers and other material purchased, and sundry expenses as per report on file with Society, - - - - - - - - -		444.99
Balance on hand on deposit at Banking House of Wm. H. Seward & Co., - - - - - - - - - -		$121.21

D. M. DUNNING, Treas.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

We the undersigned, citizens of the United States, residing within the County of Cayuga and State of New York, and being also citizens of the State of New York, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, do hereby associate ourselves and form a corporation, pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New York, known as chapter 267 of the laws of 1875, as amended by chapter 53 of the laws of 1876.

The name by which such corporation shall be known in law, is "The Cayuga County Historical Society."

Said corporation is formed for social, literary, and historical purposes, and the particular business and objects thereof, shall be the discussion of general and local history, and the discovery, collection and preservation of the historical records of Cayuga County, aforesaid, comprising books, newspapers, pamphlets, maps and genealogies; and also of paintings, relics and any articles or materials which may or shall illustrate the growth or progress of society, religion, education, literature, art, science, agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and the trades and professions within the United States, and especially within the County of Cayuga and state of New York.

The principal office and place of business of said Society, shall be in the city of Auburn, Cayuga County, N. Y.

The said corporation shall be managed by seven trustees. The names of said trustees for the first year of the existence of said corporation are, Benjamin B. Snow, Blanchard Fosgate, James D. Button, Lewis E. Carpenter, David M. Dunning, John H. Osborne, and J. Lewis Grant, all of Auburn, N. Y.

It is hereby intended to incorporate an association heretofore existing under the name of "The Cayuga County Historical Society," but heretofore unincorporated.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the 23d day of January, 1877.

CHARLES HAWLEY, [L. S.]
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, [L. S.]
JAMES D. BUTTON, [L. S.]
B. B. SNOW, [L. S.]
F. L. GRISWOLD, [L. S.)
J. H. OSBORNE, [L. S.]
W. A. BAKER, [L. S.]
D. M. DUNNING, [L. S.]
L. E. CARPENTER, [L. S.]
BLANCHARD FOSGATE, [L. S.]
JOHN S. CLARK, [L. S.]
A. W. LAWTON, [L. S.]
W. D. BALDWIN, [L. S.]
D. M. OSBORNE, [L. S.]
OTIS M. GODDARD, [L. S.]
BYRON C. SMITH, [L. S.]
GEO. R. PECK, [L. S.]
JOHN UNDERWOOD, [L. S.]

DENNIS R. ALWARD, [L. S.]
J. W. DUNNING, [L. S.]
H. J. KNAPP, [L. S.]
A. G. BEARDSLEY, JR., [L. S.]
S. L. BRADLEY, [L. S.]
C. J. REED, [L. S.]
SAMUEL W. DUFFIELD, [L. S.]
NELSON B. ELDRED, [L. S.]
CHAS. A. SMITH, [L. S.]
E. S. NEWTON, [L. S.]
J. T. M. DAVIE, [L. S.]
JAS. SEYMOUR, JR., [L. S.]
D. H. ARMSTRONG, [L. S.]
GORTON W. ALLEN, [L. S.]
W. H. CARPENTER, [L. S.]
F. P. TABER, [L. S.]

STATE OF NEW YORK, } SS.
Cayuga County. }

On this first day of February, 1877, personally appeared before me, a Notary Public, in and for said county: Charles Hawley, William H. Seward, James D Button, Blanchard Fosgate, Benjamin B. Snow, John S. Clark, Franklin L. Griswold, John H. Osborne, William A. Baker, David M. Dunning, Lewis E. Carpenter, Dennis R. Alward, Joseph W. Dunning, Horace J. Knapp, Alonzo G. Beardsley, Jr., Silas L. Bradley, Charles J. Reed, Nelson B. Eldred, David M. Osborne, Otis M. Goddard, Byron C. Smith, Charles A. Smith, John Underwood, George R. Peck, John T. M. Davie, James Seymour, Jr., David H. Armstrong, Frank P. Taber, Ed. S. Newton and A. W. Lawton, to me personally known to be thirty of the persons described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

CHARLES M. BAKER,
Notary Public, Cayuga County.

CAYUGA COUNTY, SS.

On the 2nd day of February, 1877, personally appeared before me, Samuel W. Duffield, Gorton W. Allen and William H. Carpenter, to me known to be three of the persons described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof.

CHARLES M. BAKER,
Notary Public.

The undersigned, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the Seventh Judicial District of the State of New York, hereby consents to and approves of the filing of the foregoing certificate.

Dated Auburn, N. Y., February 2, 1877.

CHARLES C. DWIGHT,
Jus. Sup. Ct., 7th Jud. Dist. S. N. Y.

BY-LAWS.

1. The name of the Society shall be, "The Cayuga County Historical Society."

2. The object of the Society shall be to discover, procure and preserve whatever relates to the natural, civil, military, industrial, literary and ecclesiastical history, and the history of science and art, of the State of New York in general, and the County of Cayuga in particular.

3. The Society shall consist of resident, honorary, and corresponding members. Resident members shall be nominated by a member in open meeting, and the nominations referred to the membership committee, which shall report thereon at the next regular meeting. A ballot shall then be taken in which five negative votes shall exclude. Resident members only shall be entitled to vote. Honorary and corresponding members shall be elected in the same manner.

4. The annual dues shall be at the rate of ten dollars each year, payable on the first day of February in each year in advance. The sum of fifty dollars paid at one time shall be in full for all annual dues during life. A failure or refusal to pay annual dues within three months after the same become due, shall work a forfeiture of membership, and the Trustees shall erase the name of such delinquent from the roll of members unless said dues shall be paid or remitted by a vote of the Society.

5. The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice-President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, and seven Trustees, all of whom shall be elected by ballot from the resident members only, and shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are chosen to fill their places.

6. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Tuesday in February in each and every year hereafter, at which a general election of officers shall take place. In such election a majority of the ballots given for any officer shall constitute a choice; if no choice is made on the first ballot, another ballot shall take place, in which a plurality shall determine the choice.

7. If a vacancy shall occur in any office the same may be filled by the Board of Trustees.

8. The Society shall meet statedly for the transaction of business on the second Tuesday of each month, at such hour of the day as may be decided upon, unless otherwise specially ordered. The President, or in his absence, the Vice-President, may call special meetings for special purposes, the nature thereof being fully set forth in the call.

9. At the stated meetings of the Society, the following shall be the order of business:

1. Reading the proceedings of the last meeting.
2. Reports and communications from officers.
3. Reports of the Board of Trustees, and of standing committees.
4. Reports of special committees.
5. Election of members previously proposed.
6. Nomination of new members.
7. Reading of papers, delivery of addresses, and discussion thereon.
8. Miscellaneous business.

10. Seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

11. The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, or in their absence a Chairman *pro tempore* shall perform all the duties pertaining to that office.

12. The Corresponding Secretary shall have charge of all the correspondence and perform all the duties pertaining to the same.

13. The Recording Secretary shall have charge of the seal, charter, by-laws and books of record, and perform all the duties pertaining to his office.

14. The Treasurer shall collect and keep the funds and securities of the Society, and they shall be deposited in a safe bank to the credit of the Society, and only drawn therefrom on his check, for the purposes of the Society, and by the approval of the Executive Committee. He shall keep a true account and report the same to the Society and to the Finance Committee whenever either of them shall require.

15. The Librarian shall have charge of the Library and be general custodian of all the books, maps, pamphlets, pictures, and all other property contributed to the Society. He may receive and arrange articles loaned to the Society and sign a receipt for the same, to be returned when called for by the owners thereof.

16. Library regulations:

1. No book or other article shall at any time be lent to any person to be removed from the library, except by express consent of the Board of Trustees.
2. No paper or manuscript read before the Society and deposited therewith, shall be published except by the consent of the Trustees and the author.
3. All members may have access to the rooms at any reasonable times, and may consult and examine any book or manuscript except such as may be designated by the Trustees. But no person not a member shall have such privilege except a donor, or one introduced by a member, or by special authority of the Executive Committee.
4. Any injury done to books or other articles shall be reported by the Librarian to the Executive Committee, and the damage shall be required for such injury.

17. The Board of Trustees shall have charge and control of the business and property of the Society.

The Vice-President shall be *ex-officio* Chairman, and the Recording Secretary shall be Secretary of the Board. They shall have charge and general supervision and management of the rooms and all the property and funds of the Society.—They shall meet monthly at the rooms the evening before the regular meeting, and four members shall be a quorum to do business.

The Chairman shall appoint from their number:

1st, An Executive Committee.

2d, A Finance Committee.

3d, A Membership Committee, consisting of three members each.

18. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to solicit donations and contributions, to propose and digest business for the Society; to authorize disbursements and expenditures of unappropriated money in the Treasury for the payment of current expenses of the Society, and for Library, purchase of books, printing and binding; but no expenditure or liability shall be made at any time, exceeding the amount of cash in the Treasury, and the available assests of the Society.

The committee shall have a general superintendence of the interests of the Society under the control and direction of the Board of Trustees, and report to them as often as may be required.

19. The Finance Committee shall examine the books and accounts of the Treasurer, and audit all bills and accounts against the Society, and be able to report at all times the condition of the Society as to funds, etc.

20. The Committee on Membership shall report on all nominations for membership before an election shall be had.

21. The President shall appoint a committee of five members of the Society, to which shall be referred all papers and addresses presented to the Society, and said Committee shall examine the same, and give notice of the time of the reading of any paper before the Society. It shall also be their duty to solicit and provide some paper on a subject in the second by-law designated, to be read at each meeting; and shall give public notice of the same.

22. Amendments or alterations of the By-Laws may be made by a majority vote at any regular meeting, provided such amendment or alteration shall have been prepared and entered upon the minutes at a meeting held at least four weeks previous, with the name of the member proposing the same.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

HONORARY.

Hon. Andrew D. White, Ithaca, N. Y.
Hon. Fred'k W. Seward, Washington.
Hon. Henry Farnham, New Haven, Ct.
Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Utica, N. Y.
William P. Letchworth, Esq., Buffalo.
Henry Ivison, Esq., New York City.
Joseph Thomas, LL. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hon. Samuel R. Wells, Waterloo, N. Y.
Sevellon A. Brown, Esq., Washington.
Wm. H. Lewis, Esq., Katonah, N. Y.

RESIDENT.

Rev. Charles Hawley,
Gen. Wm. H. Seward,
Rev. Samuel W. Duffield,
Benjamin B. Snow,
Rev. William Searls,
J. Lewis Grant,
Dennis R. Alward,
David M. Dunning,
Dr. J. D. Button,
John H. Osborne.
Dr. Blanchard Fosgate.
Lewis E. Carpenter,
Dr. David H. Armstrong,
James Seymour, Jr.,
William G. Wise,
Dr. S. Willard,
Silas L. Bradley.
Frank P. Taber.
Ed. S. Newton,
William H. Carpenter,
Delmar E. Clapp,
A. W. Lawton,
Bradley A. Tuttle,
Orlando Lewis,
Rufus Sargent,
Wm. H. Meaker,
Henry A. Morgan,
N. Lansing Zabriskie,
D. M. Osborne.
Otis M. Goddard,
F. L. Griswold,
Byron C. Smith,
William A. Baker,
Charles A. Smith,
W. Del. Baldwin,
Gorton W. Allen,
W. Hollister,
Edwin R. Fay,
Alonzo G. Beardsley, Jr.,
Charles J. Reed,
David Wadsworth,
Charles M. Baker,
Horace J. Knapp,
George R. Peck,
Gen. John N. Knapp,
E. Delevan Woodruff,
Nelson B. Eldred,
Charles Standart,
Charles E. Thorne,
Joseph W. Dunning,
Terrence J. Kennedy,
Lewis E. Lyon,
Josiah Letchworth,
E. H. Underhill,
Horace V. Howland.
Ebenezer B. Jones.

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